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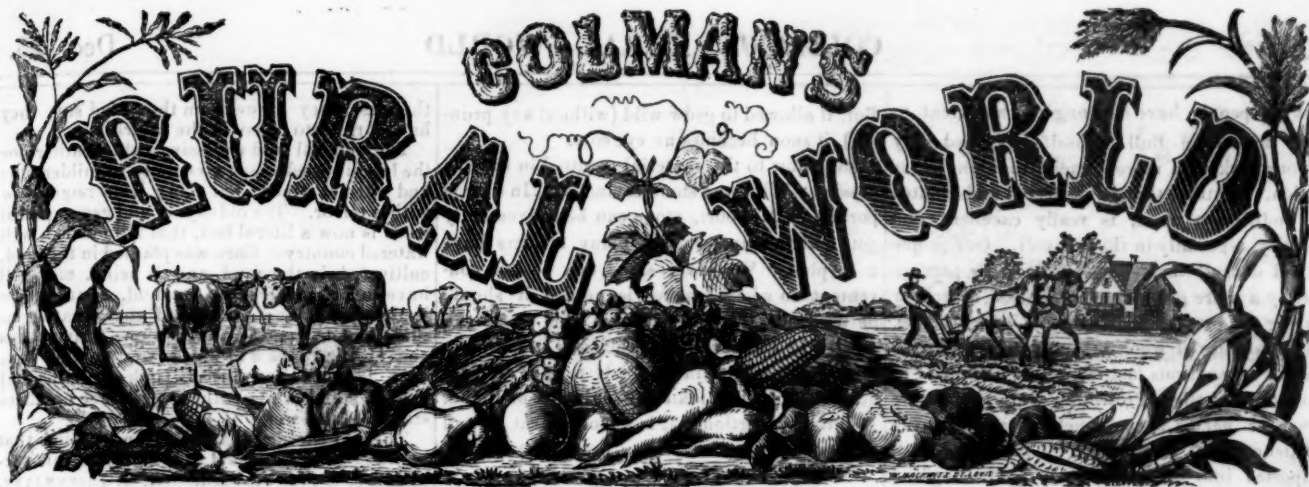
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THE WOOL TARIFF.

The *Ohio Farmer*, after sounding the note of alarm at the energetic efforts of the Free Traders to amend the Tariff and deploring the probability of their success, exhorts the farmers to stand by the Protection guns in which the Editor has so long trusted. He declares that the wool dealers and manufacturers are down on the wool tariff, and considers this fact good evidence that the farmers should stand by it.

Our Protection friends are never able to apprehend that there are any other people in the world besides *we* and *our folks*; or, if any such outside barbarians exist, they have no right to consideration.

When the farmers compare the prices they are now receiving for wool, with those which ruled during the war and at some periods previous, and compare these prices with the increased expense of carrying forward their farming operations—they find the business is not as remunerative as they hoped it would be.

On the other hand, the manufacturers, finding business dull and the market glutted and prices tending downward, blame the Tariff as the cause. Both these parties put their faith in the Tariff as the grand elixir of their prosperity, and are disappointed. They both turn around and curse their idol, when they should blame their foolish confidence.

Both these classes have acted in total disregard of the fact, that their interests are opposed to each other. The interest of the wool grower is identified with high prices of wool and the low price of the manufactured product. That of the manufacturer, on the other hand, is connected with the low price of the raw material and the high price of the manufactured product.

After sundry collisions, each one striving to get the lion's share of the public bounty, wrung from the earnings of the rest of the people by a tax upon their industry, these antagonistic interests struck hands, and resolved to divide the bounty between them. The result of this temporary co-partnership is, that the cost of all the goods manufactured from wool is greatly enhanced to the damage of the wool grower. He finds he has made himself party to a contract by which he is obliged to take out, with one hand, that which he puts into his pocket, with the other.

Furthermore, the expectation of reaping unusual profits from the co-partnership, has stimulated each party to unusual exertion: and the result is, an unwanted product. Neither one calculated precisely his capacity of production; and, under the stimulus of large profits, forgot there might be limits to the market. Hence, the sheep market is more than full, and the price of wool must deteriorate. The spindles and shuttles of the manufacturer have felt the same stimulus, and production has gone on apace. When these products have been placed in the market, the manufacturer has found that a double protection has so increased the cost of his goods, that he cannot compete with the foreign producer abroad, and he is shut up to the home market, from which the foreigner is only partially excluded. Protection has driven him from the foreign market and left him only a portion of the domestic. Hence, he finds he must sell sparingly; diminish his production, and curtail his purchase of the raw material. Especially has this state of things existed for a year or two past, owing to the fact of a glut in the foreign markets, as well as our own. There were too great expectations indulged in as to the demand.

Then the wool growers have been unmindful of one great fact—their number is large; a stimulus applied to their industry, would develop an immensely increased product. The number of manufacturers being comparatively small, and their resources limited, they could not keep pace with the multitude of wool growers; and, hence, the latter, find themselves with large unsaleable stocks; hence, the fall in price and the great destruction of the flocks, by sale for pelts and meat.

An important fact deserves attention here: Sheep are mainly cultivated in this country for their wool—at least the fleece is the prime consideration, and the meat only secondary. It may be doubted whether the raising of sheep will ever become really profitable in this country, until the food-furnishing property becomes the prime consideration, and the fleece (though counted important and not overlooked) becomes secondary. In England they are largely raised for food, and the price of mutton in her markets equals and often exceeds that of beef.

But our people have a stronger attachment to beef than John Bull himself has, and they devour pork with more voracity than any other nation. Mutton, though neglected and counted an indifferent meat, is really excellent and healthy, especially in the summer. Our people would consult their interests, in every particular, by a more general use of mutton, especially during the present high price of other meats. The statistics of wool importation have developed a very curious fact, which we commend to the notice of these Protection gentlemen whose sensitive nerves are so much excited over the Britishers. Of the 25,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country in 1868, England furnished almost one-fifth; Buenos Ayres was the largest contributor, and Russia furnished about the same as England. The last two countries furnished the finest wool, averaging 21 cents to the pound. That is certainly a curious feature of the trade—that one of the most extensive wool manufacturing countries in the world (where land and labor are dearer than in any other country besides our own) should ship to this great sheep-growing country, in the face of a high protective duty, nearly one-fifth of all our imported wools! How much more protection do we need?

The wool growers and the wool manufacturers should inquire whether a system which applies an extraordinary stimulus to production, without regard to climate and the laws of trade—is not vicious? Does it not need reform? Have not too many farmers engaged in the cultivation of sheep, especially the fancy breeds?

To our unpracticed vision, it would appear more profitable that a part of our people should devote themselves to producing articles the "barbarians" of Buenos Ayres, of South Africa, Australia and that model country Russia, need, and for which they are anxious to exchange their easily-produced wools. We believe that a diversified industry would be vastly more promoted by this course, than by the pursuit of unprofitable vocations, in the vain expectation that the laws of nature and society shall be inverted for our benefit.

Hedges—Stone Fences, &c.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I have noticed in your valuable paper, as well as by the Farmers' Club of St. Louis, an interesting discussion on fencing: but one of the good materials for fencing was entirely omitted. I am strongly in favor of good fences, and should build them of what ever material was nearest at hand—durability and expense well considered.

Where timber is scarce, the old-fashioned rail and stake fence is too expensive. Where material has to be transported any great distance, fencing will cost more than farmers feel able to pay. In such case, use Osage hedging. With good cultivation, in three years' time it will be sufficiently large to turn stock. The only proper way to make it what it should be, is to cut it back so as to thicken it at the bottom; and when at a proper height, say four feet, it must be sheared on the top and sides annually, and kept even and smooth. It is then an ornament, as well as a good and durable fence.

But, if allowed to grow wild (without any pruning), it soon becomes an eye-sore.

But, now to the material omitted in the discussion: Why was stone excluded? In a large portion of Missouri, stone can be conveniently got in abundance—in fact, many farmers have a surplus. Wherever stone can be got convenient to where fencing is needed, it should be used for that purpose, as the work can mostly be done in the winter, and, if properly made, will last a lifetime. If repairs are ever needed after, the material is always on hand. Rightly proportioned it is an ornament as well as a good fence.

Jefferson County, Mo.

YORK HANOVER.

We thank our correspondent. Will he tell our readers the best way to make stone fences, so that they will be permanent institutions—not tumbling down in a few years after being built?—Eds. R. W.

STOCK LAW.

MR. EDITOR: I am reading the movements of the Farmers' Club for a stock, or rather a common-sense law, with great interest; and hope you will keep that most important of all public measures of the farming interests before the people.

I have been an advocate of such a law for the last fifteen years, and am now more than ever convinced of the importance of the measure.—Three years ago our Legislature passed a law, leaving it with the people of certain precincts, in certain counties, to vote for, or against, keeping up stock. We have adopted the law, and to a certain extent have carried it into effect.

Our farmers are all, or nearly all, generally convinced of the importance of the measure; but the great trouble is, with the people of the smaller towns and villages, who have, by the usages and customs of the country, come to the conclusion that farmers and land-owners have no rights that their cattle and hogs need to respect. But, worse than all is, the great injustice and inconsistency in the fact that a great many towns (such as are incorporated) have passed laws, or town ordinances, against swine running at large, and hundreds of farmers have lost whole gangs of hogs by such town ordinances, such laws being made without their knowledge and consent; yet, when they themselves desire to pass a law to prevent all stock from running at large, they are voted down by these same town people.—The old adage is certainly in such cases reversed, because what is sauce for the goose, is here not sauce for the gander.

I do not believe it to be wise or expedient to try to pass such a law, for the State at large, neither in your nor in our State, because there are too many wild, unoccupied and uncultivated districts of country in which, and for which, such a law would be unjust and unwise; but all the densely-settled districts either in your, our, or any other State or territory, should have so-called stock laws.

The question is now before our Supreme Court, whether the Legislature has the right to grant certain districts, counties and precincts, the right to pass such laws. I have pre-judged the case. I hold that Legislatures have the right, and that the law is valid. But whether I am right or wrong, I will report to you hereafter.

I have purposely avoided producing any arguments *pro* or *con*, in regard to the above question; we may say question, because it is after all only a question of power—or "might makes right."

Persons who have for a number of years kept their stock on their neighbors' lands and fields, cannot be convinced of their wrongs by moral suasion, as in general mankind is made up of different stuff. Just because they have done so in

the past, they argue from that, and say, they have a right to do so in the future.

The unusual and excessive cold weather for the last six weeks, has given way to milder suns and warmer winds; but King Rain reigns now with a terror. The old saying and geographical truth is now a literal fact, that Illinois is a well watered country. Corn was planted in the mud, cultivated in the mud, and is being, and will have to be, gathered in the mud. Late wheat is doing well now—it needed such weather as this; and, from present indications, Chinch bugs and Hessian flies will not be troublesome next year, because these insects (indeed all insects) cannot stand wet weather; or worse on them still, cold and wet.

The old saying, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," is surely in this particular case fully realized. G. C. EISENMAYER.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

No farmer is able to carry on the operations of a farm without more or less of what is, in general, termed stock. Specifically this is understood to include horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine. None of these can live and thrive without special winter care. The young of all this stock need little more than good pastures, water and salt, during summer; but, in winter, young and old, need daily—yes, hourly—attentions. It will not be necessary to enumerate all the benefits a farmer derives from his stock: this point is very well understood. What we are aiming at is, to bring to view greater benefits, or, if you please, *more money*, to him who gives intelligent care and makes the wants of his stock his study, than falls to the lot of the man who is so neglectful as to allow his stock to care for themselves—or, as some have it, *shift* for themselves.

Horses.—Now, although we are sometimes advised, by would-be teachers in farm matters, that the curry-comb and brush are useless tools, when applied to horses, it is nevertheless a fact that will be substantiated by every thorough farmer and horseman, that a daily cleaning with comb and brush are just as necessary to the perfect health and comfort of a horse, as is a bath to the man. Spasmodic cleaning is practiced in most stables: that is, clean and scratch off the dirtiest parts of your horses just when you want to use them—when, in fact, the horse should be well cleaned every morning, whether he is to work or stand still. We have known horses that would leave their oats or feed while being cleaned, thereby signifying their appreciation of the operation.

Feed should be given, not only at regular hours, but in regular and equal quantities.—Perfect health in the human individual cannot be enjoyed without following this rule—no more can it be in the horse. Now starved and then gorged—now thirsty, then receiving three or four pailfuls of water—will not do. A horse should never be so thirsty as to require over one pailful of water. Your horse is too valuable a servant to be neglected or ill-treated.

Another important point is, exercise; this he should have every day, unless the weather is very inclement. Action is a great point in a good horse. How can he be active, if allowed to stand still for days together? Do not our turfmen study and understand this point? Exercise is just as necessary for the farm as for the coach or race horse.

Cattle.—No matter what your object is in keeping cattle, whether beef or milk, you lose every day your stock is not gaining. A steer should grow perceptibly in weight all the time; he should thrive and arrive at maturity at as early a day as possible—that is, unless he is kept for ornament. He is either growing heavier and more valuable—or, otherwise. Even supposing that he kept exactly at the same weight during the winter months, his owner must be losing the value of every pound of feed the steer consumes: manifestly, then, it is for the owner's interest he should be kept growing. Milch cows, giving milk, will show very soon, by the gauge of the pail, whether they receive proper care by way of feed, water and exercise.

Said a good dairywoman: "A cow is very much like a cupboard; if you don't put some thing in, you cannot take anything out."—That's so; we second the motion.

By the way, if at all practicable, the drink of milch cows should be tempered, or, as some have it, should have the chill taken off; that is, if watered from a pail, a little hot water should be added. If allowed to drink at the spring, water there will generally be found warm enough. The practice of driving stock to a pond or river, and cutting a hole into the ice to allow them to drink their fill, and then allowing them to stand in a chilly wind or the cold air and shiver, is very deleterious and to be avoided. Such practice will shake the flesh from their bones as quick as will the ague from a man. We have applied the curry-comb to milch cows, when stabled, with very good results.

Old and young cattle should not be fed together in a small lot. Where feed is abundant and thrown out lavishly, and where there is plenty of room, there is no objection. But, is this the best and most profitable way? Cows heavy in calf should receive special good care—it pays well.

Sheep.—Perhaps there is no animal so apt to deceive the uninitiated about its condition, as the sheep. It is rendered so by its coat of wool. True, the practiced eye of a good shepherd, will not be deceived—but most ordinary farmers will be. Sheep must be closely watched and inspected, and sometimes hefted, to know that they are not losing flesh. If a sheep is allowed to run down, and then again fed so as to thrive, he will generally lose his wool.—Regularity in feeding is imperative to success, either for a good clip of wool or a good carcass of mutton. So is shelter, in any part of our State. The man who keeps sheep—fine wools even—as far south as Jasper or Newton counties, without providing a comfortable fold, does not understand his interests, even if this fold should be needed for only a few days during the season. Just ask practical men—shepherds—about this, and see if our advice is wrong. If you want your ewes to yeau in May, let them be served now.

Swine.—"Oh," says brother Easy, "you don't mean now that swine need special care in winter—that is, stock hogs? We always allow them to shirk for their own living; they will do well enough. They go into the straw piles to

roost—they follow up the cattle—break into our neighbor's crib or grain-bin once in a while and get a real good belly-full. Then they upset the swill-barrel at the back door—they catch our hens and eat them—they hunt up eggs—and, sometimes, they eat their own young. If we should be necessitated to take care of them besides, they would eat up their very hides. No, sir; there is no profit in taking care of store hogs."

Well, friend Easy, if that is your course of reasoning, we will cut it short and quit. We do not want to waste our ammunition; still, we wish to hear from brothers Thrifty, Careful and Sharp, if Easy's way is the best.

Just to show what the opinions of some farmers are, we append the following clip:

"Give the stock pigs a good warm bed for the winter, and don't forget to keep them clean by frequent change of straw. A cold, damp bed, renders them comfortless and prevents their growth; it may be, will give them mange and other diseases that hog flesh is heir to. Feed well, house well and bed well—on these three things depend thrifty pigs for next year's fattening."

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ODDS AND ENDS—No. 21.

Now, BROTHER FARMERS OF MISSOURI, we see that our brethren of Illinois are going to hold a *Farmers' Convention*! Whether they got the idea from us or not, I do not know, nor is it important to inquire; the thing is right in itself, and, as usual, they are going ahead of us. Let me tell you, these Illinois farmers are a wide-awake people. When they get a good idea they do not stand off a long distance and keep discussing all round it, but put it right into practice—and if there is anything good in it, they soon find it out. You see that Col. Colman tells us they would like to have two hundred delegates from our State, and assures us they will be welcome. I have no doubt of this. For my part, I know many of these Illinois farmers, and know them to be a frank, generous, noble-hearted, hospitable people. The Colonel tells us they would like two hundred, but do not expect twenty-five. Now, brother farmers of Missouri, let us disappoint them in this thing—and I too, will vouch that it will be an agreeable disappointment. Now, let us see how many will go. It is to be held at a time of year we can leave home without detriment to our interests; it will not cost us much, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, we shall never regret what it does cost. Let us now make up our minds to go. What say you? Depend upon it, Providence permitting, Trv will make one of your number, and should you have any curiosity to know who he is, you may possibly find him out. But, jokes aside, let us meet with our Illinois brethren—who can doubt but it will do us good. They are a thinking, enterprising people, and we can learn something from them. Our interests are common, and whatever will benefit them, we may reasonably expect the same thing would benefit us. And they will return the compliment: if we conclude to hold a convention, they will come and assist us; we shall have their co-operation; and that is what we want. Remember, State lines have but little to do with our interests as a class—when the farmers' interests suffer in our State, they are liable to suffer in all the States, Providential interferences alone excepted. Our interests are common, and must prosper or suffer together. Then, let us as many as possibly can, unite with our brethren across the river and cheer on the good cause. Our cause is one; our interests are one; our sympathies are one—then come, let us cultivate a fellow feeling, and reap a great social advantage. Now, who will

go? Let us see. Col. Colman says this will be a criterion by which we may judge whether a Convention would be likely to prove a success in Missouri. I do not know certainly whether it would or not, but then the Colonel is pretty good authority on the subject. I do not know the exact time or place when and where the Convention is to be holden, but presume due notice will be given in time.

What subjects are to be discussed, I do not know, but have no doubt they will be practical ones, and of interest to all farmers, and that they will be discussed with good practical common sense—such as intelligent farmers usually employ. While certain main features are common to all, every State has local ones, peculiar to itself—and as far as these are concerned, the parties resident therein are of course the proper judges of their needs. If we could have a Convention in Missouri, I could suggest several that I think very important. Why are our farmers so indifferent on the subject of our Agricultural College? Trv.

From Oregon Co., Mo.

COL. COLMAN: Our crops of wheat, corn and oats, have been very fair for 1869; and were it not for fear of being accused of egotism, I might say that I could make as fair a show of apples as could be found in this part of the State.—Grapes grow here to great perfection. The Taylor, Concord, Clinton and Northern Muscadine, are perfectly at home in our soil. Of course, we are only experimenting with the grape.

While upon the subject of the grape, I will state that I received from a gentleman by the name of Smith, of Jasper county, Mo., a few cuttings of a wild grape; which cuttings came by mail last winter, rather dry. I put them out in the spring, but they all died during our hot and dry summer, except one, which was grafted on a wild vine growing in my yard, the bud of which burst out in June and grew very rapidly, making a growth of 20 feet, sending out many laterals.

This is certainly a great fruit county, and is well suited for stock.

What we want now is people. If we had a few hundreds of enterprising farmers to cultivate our rich valleys, which now lie in their virgin state, and which are capable of sustaining a population ten-fold greater than we now have, we would hear less talk of high taxes, and would exhibit more thrift than we now have credit for.

Our soil is rich, land cheap, and our climate unsurpassed by any section of the State.

Nov. 15th, 1869.

J. R. W.

MANURES—STRAW PILES.

The subject of manures is too much neglected by the American farmer. The fertility of our lands is not inexhaustible, as is evident from the worn-out condition of the lands in some of the older States. There are many materials upon every farm that may be turned to profitable account in the manufacture of manure without incurring great expense of time or money. One of the greatest sources for the supply of manure to the Western farmer, and one which is more neglected than any other, is, the immense piles of straw which are suffered to lie where the grain was threshed, from year to year, and decompose, until the largest portion of its fertilizing elements are dried up and scattered by the winds, unless—to make a more speedy and effectual destruction of the whole—fire is put to it, and it is consumed in order to remove it out of the way. In this manner thousands of tons of the cheapest and most available material for manure is annually destroyed, which should have been restored to the soil from whence it was taken.

The best disposition that can be made of this old straw is, to haul it into the stables and cattle yards to be used for litter and bedding for the stock, which, in the long, cold nights of winter, is so much needed for their health, comfort and improvement; and as soon as one supply has absorbed the urine and become mixed with the droppings of the horses and cattle, it should be thrown into a pile to ferment and decompose, and its place in the stables and yards be replenished with a new supply. In this way many tons of valuable manure may annually be made.

The next best disposition that can be made of the straw is, to spread it where it lays in alternate layers of straw, eight, ten, or twelve inches deep, and of peat, or turf from the fence corners or creek sides, to a depth of two or three inches, until the whole is disposed of, where it will speedily decompose, and may then be hauled out upon the fields again.

Farmers who are laboring under the mistaken notion that the fertility of their land is inexhaustible, may regard this disposition of their straw too laborious. Such, then, ought not to do less than to haul it out and spread it as it is upon the poorer ridges and fields upon the farm to be plowed under for succeeding crops.

Every ton of straw that is suffered to go to waste upon the farm, or which is more speedily destroyed by fire, not only takes from the soil that amount of its original fertility, but the grain which grew upon it, and which has been sold off, has taken with it a still larger, but more concentrated portion. Continue this process for forty years, or even less, and the richest land will become exhausted beyond the remunerating point of cultivation.

RULES TO KEEP A FARMER POOR.—1. Not taking a good paper. 2. Keeping no account of home operations. Paying no attention to the maxim, "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper season. 3. Leaving the reapers, plows, cultivators, etc., uncovered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way than most people are willing to believe. 4. Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. One of the seven wise men of Greece said only this to prove his sense—"The time to mend the plow is, when the plow breaks." 5. Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap." 6. Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, and bruising the fruit trees. 7. Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the trees half the attention required to make them produce. 8. Practicing false economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the winter, and giving them unsound food, such as half-rotten hay and mouldy fodder.

The Dairy.

THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association will be held in the city of Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12th and 13th, 1870.

Arrangements for this meeting are not yet fully perfected, but the Secretary is able to make the following announcements as a portion of the programme for the Convention:

Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will deliver an address on "Fermentation and Putrefaction in their relations to the manufacture of Cheese," which subject will necessarily include a consideration of the nature of Rennet.

Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, will present a paper on "The Feeding of Cattle as

affecting their health and produce." Prof. Law will likewise take occasion to remark upon the various prevalent diseases now afflicting the herds of America.

Prof. A. N. Prentiss, also of Cornell University, will address the Convention on the subject of "Ergot," tracing its history and prevalence in former times; also its natural history, showing how it germinates, grows and is reproduced, illustrated with diagrams and black-board sketches.

Papers are also expected from the following gentlemen: John M. Webb, Esq., of New York; L. B. Arnold, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y.; J. B. Lyman, Esq., of the *N. Y. Tribune*; Hon. Harris Lewis, of Frankfort, N. Y.; A. Bartlett, Esq., of N. Madison, Ohio.

It is hoped and expected that others who have been invited to prepare papers will consent to do so.

It is likewise anticipated that the \$100 prize article, on "The claims of Cheese as a wholesome, nutritious and economical article of food," will be read before the Convention.

Aside from the papers and addresses already indicated, the subjects likely to receive most attention at this meeting are:

1. Natural heat and odor of milk.
2. Rennet, its nature and effects.
3. The treatment of acidity in cheese making.
4. Floating curds—their causes—best treatment.

5. Shall the objects and attention of this Association be so enlarged as to include the subject of butter-making?

Ample opportunity will be afforded for the introduction of such other timely and suitable topics as members may desire to discuss. It will devolve upon the individual members of the Association, in a very large degree, to fill up the sessions of the Convention with matter of interest and profit.

Gentlemen intending to speak upon either of the subjects indicated, or upon those of their own selection, will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary prior to the meeting.

Factory reports of operations, and results for the season of 1869, should be handed to the Secretary at the Convention, or sent to him by mail very soon after.

Tickets of admission to all the sessions of this Convention, \$1 each. Ladies free. Fifty cents additional constitutes the person a member of the Association until January, 1871; entitles him to the next Annual Report, and to such other documents and circulars as may be sent out by the officers of the Society during the year.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.
GARDNER B. WEEKS, Secretary.
Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 6th, 1869.

Horse Department.

A Trotting Congress.

We are pleased to see an earnest agitation among the breeders of trotting horses, on the subject of holding a Trotting Congress in New York at the Astor House on the second day of February next. The time and place have been determined upon, and we wish to give our feeble co-operation to the movement, and request all of our Western friends who are lovers of the trotting horse to take such action as will enable them to be represented in that Congress. Millions of dollars in the United States are invested in trotting horses, and great capital and skill are embarked in breeding establishments which must prove disastrous if the purity and integrity of the trotting turf are not maintained.—As trotting has been conducted of late years, respectable men or journals could not give it their support. The most glaring frauds have

been perpetrated and the perpetrators have gone unpunished, or nearly so. Disgrace has been brought upon all parties connected with the turf. If punishment has been inflicted, it has been so light that the party receiving it has only laughed in his sleeve at it. Punishment should be of such a nature as to prevent a repetition of the offence. It should deter or reform, or it is of no use, and might as well not be given.

We hope St. Louis and all our Western cities and towns that have trotting associations, will send delegates of known probity of character who thoroughly understand the rules of the trotting turf and know wherein they are defective and how they should be amended to insure the strictest honesty in every trial of speed.

The trotting horse is chiefly an American institution. No other nation begins to compare with America in the speed of her trotters. Fast trotters can now be bred with as much certainty as fast runners; and the breeding of such might become one of the most profitable branches of stock breeding—and will, if a proper reform is had. The demand for fine and fast trotters is yearly increasing in all of our considerable towns. Business men need recreation, and with their fine and fleet roadsters, like to take an airing every pleasant afternoon. Instead of letting breeding establishments go to decay on account of the corruptions of the trotting turf, it should be our highest duty to encourage them, and to lop off with an unscrupulous hand every corrupt excrescence. That the Trotting Congress will be able to do this, we earnestly hope.

A New Association, at Salisbury, Mo.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: On Saturday, the 4th day of December, a number of gentlemen, who desire the "Improvement of the breed of horses," met in this place, and formed a company for this purpose, under the name and style of "The Salisbury Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses."

Steps were taken to have the Company incorporated, under and in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, "An Act Concerning Private Corporations," approved March 19, 1866.

The capital stock of said incorporation was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, in shares of ten dollars each.

The following named gentlemen were selected for Directors, to serve the first year, viz: Judge A. W. Morrison, Howard county; George W. Williams, Chariton county; John T. Johnston, Livingston county; Judge Lucius Salisbury, Charles J. Knox, James A. Johnston, William Clarke, all of Chariton county; Maj. Jo. F. Finks, Howard county; William Smith, Randolph county.

The election of officers for 1870, were: A. W. Morrison, President; Geo. W. Williams, Vice-President; C. J. Knox, Secretary; Lucius Salisbury, Treasurer.

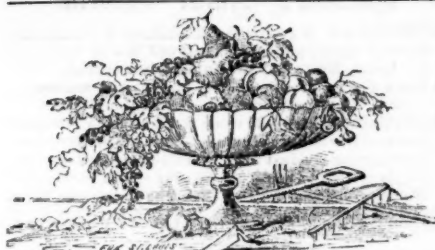
The programme for trotting and running races will be published in due time.

For information, the following By-Law is published:

ENTRANCE MONEY.—"Any member, entering a horse to trot or run, for his own benefit, shall be required to pay, as entrance money, 20 per cent. on the amount of the purse.

"When any horse is to trot or run, for a person not a member, the entrance shall be 25 per cent. of the purse. In all cases the entrance money must accompany the entry."

Yours Truly, C. J. K.



HORTICULTURAL.

The Missouri Keeper Apple.

Noticing in the Report of the National Pomological Society, and other reports, the Missouri Pippin, now called Missouri Keeper and Park's Keeper, or Parks, being alluded to as the same apple, and thinking there would be some mistake and confusion likely to ensue, in getting names mixed up—I addressed an inquiry to Geo. S. Park, Esq., of Parkville, to set the matter right, and the following is his reply, which shows that "Park's Keeper" and the "Missouri Keeper" are two different apples—the latter being, as Mr. Park says, a small apple and, as I have seen it, of a very brilliant, showy color. This is done solely for the interest of correct nomenclature.

C. S.

CAREW SANDERS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your note of the 6th, is at hand, asking with regard to the nomenclature of apples. I would say that, in my opinion, Park's Keeper and Mo. Pippin are distinct apples. Park's Keeper, now called "Park," I first discovered in this way: I was anxious to get an apple that would ship to Fort Benton in the spring and early summer in good order. A gentleman informed me he knew of a tree in Clay county just the thing, as they had, in early days, shipped some by keel boat to the Yellowstone, and they arrived late in summer sound. I sent for some of the fruit and cions. I kept some till July, and found they retained their flavor. I propagated them without name, knowing I had just the apple I wanted. Some thought it the Large Striped Pearmain; but Dr. Warder says that it keeps till February—I have heard of some being kept till March, with great care. Now, our apple resembles it some in appearance, but differs in wood growth, and keeps till July. It seems to me if the Large Striped Pearmain had been such a keeper, they have been dull not to have found it out.

A little local nursery in Clay, propagated some, and the Wyandotte Indians got some in Kansas; and Mr. Gray says that he ate some on the 4th of July at Vicksburg, having taken them down with him. We sell them at double price. People inquire for Park's Keeper—hence the name. Missouri Pippin is a smaller, but very good apple, with us. GEO. S. PARK.

Parkville, Mo., Dec. 9.

Missouri Horticultural Society.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held in "THE TEMPLE," corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, Saint Louis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.

Florists, Gardeners, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Amateur Cultivators, Farmers and all others who take an interest in Horticultural pursuits, are cordially invited to be present, and to bring samples of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Seeds, Scions, Wines, as well as Horticultural Designs and Implements, for exhibition. Careful and competent Committees will examine all articles presented, and will report upon the merits of each.

Members, and others wishing to become members of the Society, who are unable to be present, may remit to the Treasurer, John H. Tice, Saint Louis, two dollars, the annual fee of membership, and will receive,

by calling for them, or by express, the volumes containing the Proceedings of the Society for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869. Ample room and tables will be prepared in this new and elegant hall for the exhibition of every article presented.

It is expected that the Railroads leading to Saint Louis will extend the same courtesies to members by reduction of fare as in years past.

Special seats will be arranged for Ladies, and they are particularly invited to all the meetings.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—First Day, Tuesday, January 11th, 1870.—The Society will assemble promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

Address of Welcome by Hon. Nathan Cole, Mayor of Saint Louis; President's Address; Reports of Secretary and Treasurer; Reports from Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Tuesday, P. M.—A paper on Plant Life, by Wm. Muir; Reports of ad-interim Committees of Northern and Southern districts.

Tuesday Evening.—A paper on Soils resulting from the disintegration of particular rocks, and their adaptability to particular crops, by Prof. Forrest Shepherd; Report of Committee on Vegetable Garden; List of Vegetables considered.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 12th.—A paper on the incentives and drawbacks of Fruit Culture, by Dr. E. S. Hull; Report of Committee on Orchards; Revision of Fruit List.

Wednesday P. M.—Election of Officers; A paper on the propagation and culture of Flowers, by J. M. Jordan; Report of the Committee on Flowers; List of hardy Ornamental Plants, Shrubs and Trees, considered.

Wednesday Evening.—A paper on the Diseases of Vegetation, by Dr. John T. Hodgen; Report of Committee on Entomology, and discussions on same.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 13th.—A paper on the specific character of Primitive Soils for the growth of the Vine, and the production of a high grade of wines, by Joseph E. Ware; Report of Committee on Vineyards; Varieties of Grapes in Mo. during 1869, by Geo. Husmann.

Thursday P. M.—A paper on Horticulture for Women by Wm. Porter; Discussion on Small Fruits; Revision of List.

Thursday Evening.—A paper on the Pear, by W. C. Flagg; Report of special Committee on Gallizing.

Friday Morning, Jan. 14th.—A paper on Canning Fruits and Vegetables, by John J. Squire; unfinished business.

Several volunteer papers have been promised, and will be read at convenient times during the sessions.

The regular papers to be read before the Society will be in order at 10 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 o'clock evening, of each session respectively.

ADVICE TO GARDENERS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I have now been privileged with reading your ever-welcome paper upwards of three months; and I feel convinced that, however homely the communications you may receive—providing they be truthful and suggestive of good—you will at all times strive to spare a corner for their insertion.

As I believe there is a great luxury in striving to do good; also that it is every one's duty to do his little, be it ever so little—I say, let us strive to do it. One way of doing this may be, in communicating our thoughts and experiences to each other. We may tell each other how we have had to encounter and how we may have overcome certain difficulties which have been great hindrances to our success. These words may be read or heard by some one who just needed that very remark to lighten his heart and introduce a gleam of sunshine to his be-clouded path. Some are better able for this work than others—but even the little ones may say what they have seen.

Now, as I have, from a child, been engaged in the garden and among flowers, having both received wages and paid out wages—I do feel that what I intend to say to gardeners, will be found true; for I think I have experienced as much. It is this: The great benefit which the gardener derives from making himself generally useful in his own department. depend

upon it—if half the time that is (in many instances) spent in fostering disagreeable and dissatisfied thoughts about the position they hold, was spent in scheming to do something to please their employers and to add new beauty to the place under their charge—they would soon find greater pleasure in their work; also, give better satisfaction, which would be likely in time to prove advantageous to themselves.

When I advise a gardener to make himself generally useful in his own department, I mean that he should strive to lessen the numerous little expenses always attendant upon gardening, and especially upon the cultivation of flowers. I don't believe in a gardener feeling that the only tools it is his duty to use are, his knife, spade, hoe, fork and rake. I consider that the trowel, diamond, lime-wash brush and carpentering tools, have an equal claim upon him. In fact, there are many little jobs that no other man can do so well as the gardener himself.—He knows the grievance, has carefully studied the remedy, as well as the best mode of applying it; he is therefore the man to do it. For instance, your green-house flue wants altering or repairing; perhaps an hour or two some wet day will do it—then I say, do it and make no fuss about it. Then get your lime-wash and brush and make the place look light, cheerful and clean—you will also find this to be a very wholesome and cleansing dressing. Then, again, I suppose the most careful are liable to accidents at times, such as breaking a square of glass. In such a case, have your diamond near at hand, and so put that trouble at rest. Then, again, the stages on which your plants stand will, in time, get all the worse for wear. Then I say, on the first wet day get out your carpentering tools and fix that neatly and good; while you are at it, if you can make any real improvement, then do so: depend upon it, that, when it is finished and your plants nicely arranged, and the place well cleaned out—one quiet survey of your improvement will afford more pleasure and satisfaction than grumbling about its dilapidated condition would do for a year. I do not say be tinkering at these jobs regardless of other work which may require immediate attention; but strive to fill up odd moments and rainy days with such work.

Another thing I would suggest is: Should the gardener hear that the family are going away from home for a few days, let him look round—there may be some unsightly spot or corner, even near the front of the house, or in sight of the windows. Then, brother gardener take off that coat, and, in good earnest, strive to make that ugly spot passable, if not attractive; your strivings and improvements will be seen and appreciated, and you will soon gain for yourself respect. Also, any little favor you might ask would be so cheerfully granted; and, instead of having to ask time after time for any new plant you might want which would be an improvement to your collection, you would in many cases find it purchased and brought home to you to please you. And now, gardeners, strive to keep your places in such a state of perfection that, if at any time circumstances should compel you to quit, if you should want

a first-class character, your garden will compel your employer to give it you. Leave it, also, in such a state that, except you are followed by a good gardener, your place must suffer loss.—Under such circumstances, we should soon see in connection with advertisements for gardeners, "None but a first-class man need apply."

Tower Grove.

J. G.

Celery.

The best method of storing celery, now practiced extensively by market gardeners around New York, is certainly a great improvement on the laborious way of a few years ago.

When it is time to put the celery away for winter use, a trench is made about fourteen inches deep, ten wide, and as long as required. This trench, or a number of them, must be made in some place where there is fall enough to carry off the water. The celery is then dug, part of the soil shaken from the roots, and for convenience, the celery is laid in heaps along the edge of these trenches. It is then packed closely in these trenches in an upright position, always commencing at the upper or highest end of the trench. When the trench is full, some soil should be pressed in from either side, and as the weather grows colder, more earth is drawn up towards the celery, and then a heavy coating of litter or long manure is put on top to keep the frost out. Boards are sometimes placed on top instead of hay, straw or manure.

When put away in these trenches, the celery seldom rots, and will bleach long before mid-winter. At any time during cold weather the front of such a trench can easily be opened and celery taken out.—*Hearth and Home.*

From Jackson, Tenn.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue for Dec. 4th, a correspondent, H. S., makes some inquiries in reference to the locality, which I will attempt to answer in the order propounded.

First—the climate. It is several degrees warmer than the locality from which your correspondent writes, and although the weather here is somewhat changeable, there are no such extremes as farther North. Some idea of the climate may be formed by comparing the two localities at the present time. Except that during November there has been considerable rain, and the ground was some of the time too wet, there has been no day up to this time that it has not been practicable to run the plow. The ground has been crusted occasionally, but not to remain so after 10 o'clock in the day. During the past week I have been planting vines, and expect to put out vines and trees for two weeks more at least. Indeed, there is scarcely a month during the year but there are some days when the ground is in good condition for plowing. My observation extends to twenty-six States, and my experience, gained by a residence, to seven States—three North and four South, viz: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee—and it may be safely said no more agreeable climate, nor more healthful, nor one better adapted for horticultural pursuits, can be found east of the Rocky Mountains, than is this of Tennessee.

Second—Can strawberries, raspberries, grapes, &c., be shipped to St. Louis in good condition? I answer that strawberries have been shipped from this place. I have shipped for two seasons very successfully, both to St. Louis and Chicago, realizing a much better net return than is usual for Southern Illinois. Our first berries took the premium as first in the St. Louis market this season, notwithstanding it was an unusually backward spring. We ship by Express at comparatively reasonable rates.

Third—As to prices of land. In the immediate vicinity, say within two miles of the city, land is advancing in value very rapidly, and is worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre. At

a distance of three or four miles, good lands can be bought at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre, according to improvements.

Fourth—Help can be hired at very low figures during the picking season, but it is negro labor, and requires pretty careful watching.

I fear that I am trespassing too much upon your well-filled columns, but can only offer a similar apology to the one appended to your report of the S. W. Missouri Fair. The development of this country, as a source of supply to your now very accessible market, is worth some little effort. C. W. G., Dec. 6th, 1869.

The Vineyard.

HEATING WINES.

It has recently been claimed that great losses in wine making may be prevented, and the character of the wines often greatly ameliorated by bringing them to a temperature of 125° to 140° Fahrenheit. After this heating they are said to be ensured against the different diseases to which they are otherwise subject, and against any alteration at all for a considerable length of time. Although this seems a simple thing, it is found in practice difficult and expensive to apply, where large quantities are concerned.—The wine, moreover, should not be exposed to the air any more than is actually necessary. Experiments made at Toulon some two years ago, under direction of the French Secretary of the Navy, appear to have proved conclusively that heating is really beneficial, and there have been perhaps a score of methods proposed for accomplishing it, but none of them sufficiently feasible to secure general adoption.

A new apparatus has now been introduced for the purpose, by M. Terrel des Chenes, called the *Enotherme*. It consists, in brief, of a steam boiler, containing a tubular worm surrounded by hot water, through which the wine passes to be heated, with an air pump attached, and junction tubes to connect with the casks of wine. In use, it may stand in the open air at a distance of several yards from the casks in the cellar. The pump forces air into the full cask, thereby transferring its contents through the heater into a second cask; and, according to the speed with which it is allowed to operate, the temperature to which it is brought, will of course become higher or lower. At a recent trial, the contents of a cask of 140 gallons wine were passed a distance of four yards to the heater, and thence to another cask at eight yards' distance and 13 feet height, the whole operation taking about half an hour. The temperature of the wine about quarter of an hour later was still 120°. By a smaller size of the apparatus, in somewhat modified form, the wine is bottled as it leaves the heater, instead of thrown into another cask. There are other details, which we need not attempt to describe, such as the arrangement of self-acting valves, so that the water in the boiler is discharged when too hot, and its place supplied with cold water—and the modes of joining the connecting pipes to avoid leakage and waste, which are quite ingenious. The whole is easily moved from place to place, and costs about \$200 in gold.—*Co. Gent.*

REMARKS.—As there is but little room to doubt that the principle of heating wine is, in itself, correct, any machinery that will simplify its application is to be hailed as a benefit. We have seen it applied on a sufficiently large scale to test its practical value, and the results are very satisfactory. The facts are very old, but their modern application by Pasteur have given them a new value. We cannot doubt that perfect machinery will be invented to facilitate the operation, and shall watch the workings of M. Terrel des Chenes' *Enotherme* with much interest.

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Carew Sanders, E. A. Riehl, Sam'l Miller, Mrs. M. T. Daviess, Mrs. E. S. Tupper, Rockwell Thompson, Francis Guiwits, O. L. Barler, M. G. Kern, A. Fendler.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Close of the Year and Volume.

Twenty-one years have passed away since this journal was founded. What changes have taken place within that twenty-one years! What advancement has been made in the Agricultural profession within that time. How many improved implements and machines have been introduced. And how much more thought and judgment are now exercised in the cultivation of our soil and our crops, and in the improvement of our various breeds of animals, and in the development of new varieties of fruits. Our age is indeed a progressive one, and we are glad that so much skill and brains are brought to bear in aid of our noble profession. But notwithstanding all of our advancement in the past twenty-one years, yet doubtless there will be as great, if not greater, in the next twenty-one years. We would be as loth to go back to the present order of things twenty-one years from now, as we would now be to go back twenty-one years to the then order of things.

Progress should be the farmer's motto in everything. He can't afford to stand still. He must keep step with the march of the times. He must take advantage of the thoughts and inventions and labors of others. He must glean from their experience, as well as think and experiment and delve for himself.

Agricultural journals are published that he may know what is going on in his profession. These contain the results of the experience of farmers from all sections of the country, and from every conceivable field of culture. No farmer, in these days, can afford to do without his agricultural papers. They are his books, his guides, his instructors, his compass and his chart. Their province is to keep him off the quicksands of error—to point out the hidden rocks which have shattered many a bark, and to introduce him into the harbor of safety. Such is certainly the object of the Proprietor of the "Rural World." His chief study is to benefit his readers—to give them all full value for their kind remittances—to make the relations which exist, profitable to both parties.

The pleasant relations which have existed the past year between us, are now about to be severed. We hope, however, the same relations will be speedily restored. We pledge ourselves to do in the future, as we have done in the past, all that we can do to promote the interests of the toiling millions of the Mississippi Valley.

SAMUEL MILLER, OF BLUFFTON, MO.—We have added the name of this gentleman to our list of special contributors for 1870. He is a grape grower of very large experience, the originator of the Martha and other valuable seedling grapes, and stands deservedly high throughout the Union in all branches of Horticulture. We know of no gentleman so thoroughly posted in every department of horticulture and agriculture as he is. He is thoroughly practical, and will never mislead his readers. Our readers have made a great acquisition in his accession to our list of special contributors. Our object is to get such writers for our journal as are qualified to instruct practical men; who will never mislead; honest men who have no "axes

to grind," and bold men who dare speak what they honestly believe, whether it pleases friend or foe.

J. W. McMILLEN, Esq.—This gentleman, who is well and favorably known here, has removed to St. Louis, where, in connection with Messrs. Wm. E. Moberly and Wm. S. Fields, under the style of W. E. Moberly & Co., he is engaged in the business of Real Estate Broker.

Mr. McMillen has been a resident of Chillicothe for years and has most of the time been engaged in business which brought him into prominent notice. He represented this county at one time in the Legislature; was long the local land agent at this place for the H. & St. Jo. R. R., and at the time of removing from here was a member of the City Council, and was also President of the Livingston County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

He is a man of kindly and genial disposition, and his numerous friends here, among all parties, will miss him from the business and social circles of Chillicothe.

We tender him our hearty well wishes for his future success, knowing that he will well deserve it, go where he may.—Chillicothe Tribune.

BAYLES & BRO.—We call attention to the Card, in this number, announcing the dissolution of the above-named firm. It will be seen that Mr. Samuel M. Bayles will still carry on the former business. The firm had a well established reputation, which Mr. Bayles will continue to maintain.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE SOPRANO. By Jane Kingsland. We have read this pleasing little work with more than ordinary interest. Ever since we can remember, we have studied and loved music. When yet a mere boy, we sang in the Oratorios of the Seasons, the Messiah and the Creation, in music-loving Germany; and later in life and in this country, we have frequently assisted in David, and other performances. Sacred music has always been a favorite, and to this fact is attributable our interest in the SOPRANO. It affords many hints to the student of music. For sale by Soule, Thomas & Winsor, 215 North Fifth Street. Price—cloth, \$1; paper, 75c.

ROUGH AND READY, is one of a series, by Horatio Alger, Jr. We have only glanced at this little volume. It is a story of a New York newsboy, and will be read greedily by every little fellow that can get hold of it. We especially commend the notes of the author when nor indorsing the hero's conduct—the young should not lose sight of this. Price, \$1 25. For sale by Soule, Thomas & Winsor.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for December. We ought to have noticed this publication before this time. We do so now with great pleasure, at the same time noting what we consider a very desirable change and improvement. The work is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, monthly at \$3 per year. It states that, "we have thought it advisable to make the December number a sample of those that are to follow. We have concluded to devote the entire space to Music"—for 1870.

THE NEW WORLD COMPARED WITH THE OLD.—We are in receipt of the above book, which abounds in excellent illustrations, and is printed in the very best style of the art.

It gives a description of the American government, institutions and enterprises, and of those of our great rivals at the present time, particularly England and France. The work is admirably written by Geo. Alfred Townsend. F. A. Hutchinson & Co., 502 N. 6th Street, St. Louis, are the enterprising publishers of the work.

THE GRAPE CULTURIST.—This monthly magazine has just completed its first volume. We see that its proprietor, Mr. Husmann, announces that its publication will be discontinued, unless one thousand persons subscribe for it before another number is issued. Mr. Husmann has certainly made the journal worth more than the subscription price to every reader. We would like to see the journal continue, for our grape growers will get much more light than they will if it dies. Remittances can be made, and if the one thousand names are not obtained, the money will be returned by the first of March. Our agricultural journals have now departments devoted to grape culture, or such a journal would be liberally supported.

LUCK AND PLUCK; or John Oakley's Inheritance. By Horatio Alger, Jr.

This is one of the most entertaining and instructive books that could be given to a boy, and being nicely bound and illustrated, is peculiarly adapted for a holiday present. Price, \$1.50. For sale by Soule, Thomas & Winsor, 215 N. 5th St., St. Louis.

THE LAST VISIT.

This number concludes the 21st year and 23d volume of this journal, and closes our contract with many thousands of subscribers. We hope all have been so well pleased with it, however, that they will promptly remit for the next year and volumes. We shall try to make the RURAL WORLD for next year still more worthy of the influence of its hosts of friends and patrons scattered all through the broad Valley of the Mississippi.

Cannot our friends find a little time to make up in every neighborhood Clubs for the RURAL WORLD.—We have really excellent Premiums to offer to those who will form Clubs. With this last number will our readers again look over our list, determine to get a Premium, and go to work at once and procure the necessary subscribers. Where there is a will, there is a way. From present prospects our list of subscribers will be more than doubled for next year. Thanks to our kind friends who have so long and so firmly stood by us.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

December 18, 1869.

The Club met at the usual hour. Isaac Hedges, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary being absent, Chas. W. Murtfeldt acted pro-tem.

Dr. Morse had sent in the minutes of the last meeting; they were read, and amended in that part where reference is made by Rev. Peabody to the Massachusetts Agricultural Reports of 1867 and '68, pages 53 and 85, and approved.

Rev. Peabody wished to know if discussions on the stock law were still in order, and introduced Mr. Eshbaugh, a gentleman who had lately removed from New York, but more recently from Northern Illinois to Jefferson county, Mo., who would make a remark or two on that question.

Mr. Eshbaugh—I find that this proposed stock law is the subject of conversation wherever I go. The little leaven put in by this Club is working all through the State. In New York the law worked better even than was anticipated there; its former foes are now its warmest friends. The poor man says, it costs him a trifle more to summer his cow, but it pays in the regularity of the milk receipts; he always knows where to find his cow; she goes into winter in better condition; and, upon the whole, he secures her living cheaper. Land owners prefer to donate the pasture for a cow rather than to have stock run at large.

Mr. E. referred to himself and neighbor, whose only mark of division on adjoining lands was a dead-furrow. In New York State, if stock was found running at large it was taken up by any one; notice given to the nearest Justice, the animal described and posted—cost 75 cts. If not redeemed within sixteen days, it is sold to pay damages and costs; if more is realized from the sale, it is held subject to owner for one year, who may prove property and collect it; if not, then it passes into the common school fund.

Mr. Wallace Sigerson said the same, or a similar law, prevailed in Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati. He further remarked, that in an early day he had opened correspondence with Hon. Fred. Munch and Paulenius, of Missouri, and John P. Reynolds, of Illinois, with a view to perfecting a stock law for Missouri.—Further that Nicholas Biddle, the famous President of the old U.S. Bank, at Philadelphia, had greatly interested himself to obtain such a law for Pennsylvania, arguing that, if no such great outlay was required for fences, that farmers could own more comfortable houses and better barns and out-buildings.

He had recently met Mr. Miles, a friend residing in Illinois, in whose county the lands were turned out under the law last spring, who assured him that it worked well. Mr. S. also referred to the extra (in kind) fencing required for bottom lands subject to overflow.

The Chairman said there was no element so well calculated to destroy the peace of a neighborhood, as a lot of unruly pigs, or a mad bull.

Said Mr. Sigerson, yes! Murder has been committed on these provocations, and one very recently.

Dr. Clagett thought it best that a Pound be provided, either by school districts or neighborhoods.

Rev. Peabody—I heard one objection raised to the law, like this: In timbered country, like South Missouri, the cattle and other stock running at large in the woods will crop a great deal of vegetation, which if not so cropped, will grow up into a perfect jungle, and make the country unhealthy. I myself do not believe it.

Mr. Eshbaugh objected to the pound as impracticable.

ble. It may take me a great while to drive a lot of unruly pigs to the pound, especially if I have to cross a stream or creek. It is better if every man is his own pound master.

Mr. Sigerson.—At an early day it was customary for pioneers to go and hunt the horses in the morning, take the gun along, and if a deer or turkey came in sight to follow it. Many half and whole days have thus been lost, at least the labor that should have been performed in them. I believe it difficult to change the habits of these pioneers.

Dr. Clagett.—If our rich bottom lands could be cultivated without fences, they would not grow up into a jungle.

Col. Colman thought it time to introduce a new topic for discussion. He had been down to the law library to see what laws were now on our statute books, in reference to this subject; but not finding what he desired, he had written to the Secretaries of the State Agricultural Societies of New York and Ohio. When the responses came, the matter could be looked into in all its bearings, and a law better perfected.

Rev. Peabody proposed Sorghum Culture as our next topic.

Mr. Murtfeldt in seconding this motion, said:—I have but just returned from the Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Hon. M. L. Dunlap there presented some sorghum syrup (mush) and two samples of sugars, equalling A and C sugars of commerce, and made from the Imphee cane, by the heating of the syrup to a great heat (235, if I remember correctly,) and then using the centrifugal process of washing out all but the cane sugar. I have always contended, since the first successful production of sorghum syrup, that every farmer could and should produce his own sweetening for domestic purposes. This always paid and will always pay. But to make sugar for commercial purposes from the sorghum or imphee, will never pay—syrup may sell in the neighborhood, perhaps.

Col. Colman proposed, as of more immediate consequence, to consider the "Best Pasture for Stock, and the Best Way of Obtaining that Pasture," and referred to its connection with the proposed Stock Law.

Rev. Peabody yielded, and that was declared to be the topic, and Col. Colman was chosen to open the discussion.

Col. Colman, before adjournment, spoke of the value and hardness of orchard grass and blue grass for pasture; but as he will open the subject at the next meeting we do not give his remarks in full.

Upon motion of Dr. Clagett it was

Resolved, That when we adjourn, it be to meet in three weeks from to-day, because of the intervening holidays.

Club adjourned.

IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Iowa State Horticultural Society will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at Des Moines, commencing on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th, and continue three days. The best horticultural talent in the State will be in attendance, and the discussions will be upon subjects of vital interest to fruit-growers, including insects, diseases, soil, climate, cultivation, varieties, &c. This meeting occurs at a season of comparative leisure, and every one interested in the objects of the Society should be present. Not only will the public discussions be of the greatest interest and value, but the formation of new friendships and the strengthening of old ones. The comparison of notes by groups of two or three or more earnest men, are among the chiefest attractions of such a gathering. Horticulture is making rapid and material progress, and no one who means to keep up with the times can afford to be absent from the annual meeting of the State Society. The veteran, Suel Foster, is preparing a programme, and a good time is confidently expected. Arrangements have been made with some of the principal railroads to convey visitors at reduced rates, and a list of them will be published as soon as perfected. Friendly papers please copy.

D. W. ADAMS, Secretary.

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ninth annual session of the Indiana Horticultural Society, will be held at the Senate Chamber, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 4th, 5th and 6th, 1870. The business of the meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year. A revision of the fruit list for Northern, Central and Southern Indiana. The reception of reports from the Horticultural Societies of the State. Reading of essays and discussions on subjects of interest. Everybody is invited to be present, and bring with them horticultural specimens, fruit, wines and new inventions, packages for shipping fruits, &c. A special invitation is given to the Horticulturists of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, to meet with us and compare notes. Persons who cannot be present, by enclosing \$1 to either of

the officers will be enrolled as members, and have a copy of the transactions sent them as soon as published. Editors, throughout the State, favorable to the cause of Horticulture, will confer favors by copying.

I. D. G. NELSON, President, Fort Wayne.
W. H. RAGAN, Cor. Secretary, Indianapolis.

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.—A portion of the pioneers of a New England colony, sent out to examine a location for a settlement in Southwestern Missouri, were stopping at the Southern Hotel last evening. They express themselves delighted with the country, and think there will be a large emigration of people from the valley of the Connecticut River to that section of the State early next season.

The South-western Book and Publishing Company, Nos. 510 and 512 Washington Avenue, of which Logan D. Dameron is President, have a fine display of handsome books of all kinds for holiday gifts, and all persons in search of such goods should by all means examine this stock.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
DECEMBER 20TH, 1869.

Winter is upon us in earnest; it is very cold this morning. Everybody is stirring with the alacrity of a Northerner to keep the blood in circulation. During the week passed, almost everybody was blue (very like the weather—a dull, leaden blue—calculated to make people's mind heavy and dull.) The cerulean blue—of which we had some protracted glimpses yesterday (Sunday)—has a different effect. At this present writing the king of day is driving his fiery chariot through the ethereal vault, and with the clouds is driving dull care away.

Gold has touched \$1 20½ these latter days. Failures are reported in New York and other places; hard times are the cry of the day. We think, however, the farmers are as yet the least affected, excepting, perhaps, those who have depended upon wheat as a specialty. Those who have carried on mixed husbandry will still have produce which is bringing a good price. Will this lesson be heeded by our readers? If there is any link to be let out in the market, this bright winter weather will bring it out.

We quote:

TOBACCO.—Market dragging and prices unchanged.

HEMP.—We quote rates nominal at \$125@175 per ton for common to choice undressed dressed at \$220@240; and hackled tow at \$135@140.

FLOUR.—XX \$5; XXX \$6 50@6 75; family and choice \$7@7 50.

CORN MEAL.—\$4 20@4 50.

WHEAT.—Spring: No. 1, 98c; No. 2 (winter). 98c@1; white winter, No. 1 and choice, \$1 20@1 35.

CORN.—Range of market 70@92c.

OATS.—47@55c.

BARLEY.—Receipts light; market unsettled. Minnesota spring, \$1 25@1 55. No Missouri winter in market.

RYE.—79@85c.

HOPS.—American crop of 1868, 8@9c; N. Y. choice, 30c; Wisconsin, 20@22c.

SALT.—Domestic \$2 75; G. A. \$2 50.

POTATOES.—Market quiet and unchanged; \$1 30@1 45 per bbl from store.

HAY.—\$17 50@20.

DRESSED HOGS.—\$11 25@11 50.

POULTRY.—Turkeys 15@17c per lb; chickens \$3@4 50; ducks \$3 75@4 75.

GAME.—Grouse \$4 50 to \$5; quail \$1 60 per doz. for large.

BUTTER.—Western: Inferior and common 17@19c to 20@22c; medium to prime yellow 23@26c to 27@30c; selected fresh store-packed 32@35c; in large and irregular pkgs 28@31c; do in small pkgs and wrapped 33@35c.

EGGS.—Higher; 37@41c per doz.

CHEESE.—Ohio factory 18½c; N. Y. 19c; English dairy 23@24c.

LARD.—19c.

HIDES.—Green salt 9@9½c; dry salt 16½@17c; dry flint 19@20c.

SHEEP SKINS.—Green 50@51; dry 20@90c, as to amount of wool.

DEER SKINS.—Winter skins 20c to 25c per lb; summer skins 25c to 32c per lb.

APPLES.—We quote small Janeton at \$1 25@2 50 per bbl; choice varieties for eating in good demand at \$3 50 to \$5 per bbl. Romanites \$2 50 to \$3.

ONIONS.—\$3@3 50 per bbl.

FURS AND PELTRIES.—We quote: Mink—No. 1, \$1@1 50; No. 2, 75c@1; No. 3, 25@50c; No. 4, 10@15c. Raccoon—No. 1, 40@50c; No. 2, 25@35c; No. 3, 15@25; No. 4, 10@15c. Muskrat—Fall, 10@12c; winter, 10@15; spring, 8@10c. Opossum, 3@5c. Skunk, 10@35c. Marten, \$2@3 50. Otter—No. 1, \$5@6; No. 2, \$4@5; No. 3, \$2@2 50; No. 4, \$1@1 25. Beaver, per lb, 75c@1 25. Gray fox, No. 1, 40@55c. Red fox, average, 60@75c. Wild cat, average, 40@50. Badger, average, 60@65c. Fisher—No. 1, \$4@6; No. 2, \$3@4; No. 3, \$1 50@2; No. 4, 75c@1.

CRANBERRIES.—Steady. We quote wild \$10@11; cultivated \$13@16 50.

GREEN PEAS.—Quiet, at \$2@2 20 per bu.

BROOM CORN.—We quote at \$150@220 per ton.

WOOL.—Nominal. We quote tub at 51@53c, for fair to good; inferior 40@45c; fleece 35@40c. Unwashed—coarse 30@33c; medium 27@30c; fine 24@26c; pulled 32@34c.

FLAX SEED.—We quote at \$1 to \$1 50.

BEANS.—We quote castor at \$1 to \$2 25 for frosted and choice. White in full supply and dull, at \$2 25@3 50 to \$2 75@3 for medium and ordinary navy—choice hand-picked do at \$3 25@3 40.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples active and stiffer; sales 43 sks choice at 8½@8¾c; 13 pkgs common at 7½@7¾c. Peaches quiet; sales 2 sks (not stoned) at 1½c; small lots mixed at 7½@8c; 20 pkgs halves at 10½@10¾c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

As in the General so in the Live Stock market, there are no very noticeable features. In cattle, the demand and supply have been fair, and prices remain unchanged. Hogs are rather more brisk, and during this cold term the pens will soon be empty. We give below the statement of the five greatest packing points in the West.

CATTLE.—First class butchers' stock, \$5.50@6.50; second class, \$4.50@5; third class, \$3.50@4.

HOGS.—Extra choice, \$10@10.25; good to prime, \$9.25@9.75.

SHEEP.—Fat mutton sheep, extra, \$4@5; good to prime, \$3@3.50; medium, \$2@2.50.

HOGS PACKED to date—

	1869.	1868.
St. Louis,	155,968	172,753
Chicago,	308,405	348,637
Cincinnati,	253,000	254,000
Louisville,	157,974	155,883
Milwaukee,	76,500	71,490

Total, 951,847 1,002,763

The receipts of hogs at St. Louis for the week were 24,905; at Chicago, 82,839; at Cincinnati, 41,700.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18TH.

The week past has manifested the most unmistakable winter characteristics. The thermometer has fallen steadily during the entire week at the rate of nearly 2° per day. There has been much cloud, considerable rain and a slight snow. This morning the 20th the thermometer fell to 10°.

Hog killing and its accompaniments are now in order, and much more can now be done in-doors than out.

It would, at first sight, seem an awkward, if not an unfortunate time to sow seed; but still we think a very profitable crop can be raised from seed sown during the winter nights—"the seeds of knowledge."—If this season is spent without putting in this crop, the entire year is lost.

Mean of the week, 33°66.

Maximum on the 12th, 44°.

Minimum on the 18th, 22°.

Range, 22°.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

THE WINTER FLOWER.

[A beautiful blue-bell found every year, in the middle of November, on the North hill-side.]

Modest little blue-bell

On the bleak hill-side,

Striving 'mid the brown leaves

Thy loveliness to hide.

What dost thou here, sweet flower,

This cold November day?

Thy sisters from the garden

And the fields, have passed away.

Fairy flower, I fain would know,

Within the cold dark earth

What wondrous magic lies,

To give such beauty birth.

Why didst thou choose the cold hill-side,

Beneath the oakling's shade,

And shun the pleasant meadow,

And the warm and sunny glade?

I marvel at thy loveliness,

Sweet flower of cold and storm,

When all the woods are brown and bare,

So fresh and bright thy form.

I will not gather thee, sweet flower,

For thy little life's brief space;

But leave thee in thy native bowers,

The autumn wood to grace.

Hemetite, Dec. 12th.

C. W.

Influence of Amusements in the Formation of Character.

Whatever will serve as a relaxation from toil and the more exacting duties of life, we may count among the amusements. Any pleasant occupation becomes recreation, and all our faculties may in turn furnish it, if exercised at pleasure and so as to relieve each other. When one faculty is weary of exertion, the unemployed ones will be fresh and ready to act. To the man who has been at work with his hands, the exercise of his mind will afford relaxation; and to him who has been engaged in some great mental effort, manual labor may seem a pleasant recreation. To prove that this is a law of our nature, we need not take into consideration the moral and spiritual powers, yet we find the same law applying to them. The worn-out laborer, the perplexed man of business, the philosopher's thought-weary brain, may all soar aloft into the sublime region of religious contemplation and find rest and peace.

Not only do we find the necessity for recreation acknowledged and provided for in the reciprocal action of all our faculties, but this is also done in an especial manner in the sensitive parts of our nature.

The senses, in subjection to the intellect, enable us to acquire a knowledge of external objects, and at the same time provide a pleasant occupation, which requires no great outlay of energy, or fixedness of purpose. We may, however, distinguish among them with regard to their fitness in this respect. The senses of seeing and hearing hold a higher rank than those of taste and feeling. It is to the eye and

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ear we owe the most refined of our pleasures.—Through them we discern most of the beauties of nature—the varied and unrivalled coloring of foliage and flowers—the singing of birds, and pleasant murmuring of streams. Yet nature is revealed to every sense. Art is more exclusively indebted to these for appreciation. No other sense could present to us as does the eye, the grandeur of architecture, the beauties of sculpture and the divine art of painting; none but the ear, the harmony of music and the charm of eloquence. These are more nearly allied to the intellect than the other senses, and not only afford the most appropriate amusement for relaxation from mental exertion, but leading up by a natural gradation to such employment, help to form a habit and love for them.

A taste for these refined pleasures becomes also an additional safe-guard to virtue, for it removes many of the temptations to vice that fall in the way of those who have no elevating amusement with which to fill their leisure hours. This result, which is perceptible in the lives of individuals, makes itself still more remarkable in the histories of nations.

In the favorite amusements of a people we find an index to its character—not entirely because the character has determined the amusements, nor because the amusements have directly formed the character—but both these influences have acted and re-acted upon each other until a correspondence has been effected. It will not be difficult to maintain this theory by reference, either to past nations or existing ones.

It is strikingly exemplified in the Greeks and Romans, the two nations which stand out most prominently from the background of the past, and are most fully delineated in history. Among the earliest institutions of the Greeks were games and festivals in honor of gods and heroes; and over these were shed the refining influences of music, poetry and eloquence. Soon painting, sculpture and architecture, brought the spirit of beauty into the homes and hearts of the people. They walked through their streets surrounded on either side by wonders of art from the pencils of Zeuxis and Parrhasius, or by the god-like marbles of Phidias; and in the Greek of the age of Pericles, in the polished and enlightened citizen of the most renowned nation of the world, we behold the man whom these influences moulded.

War was both the business and sport of the Romans, and all their amusements were governed by this ruling passion. They "compassed seas and land" to procure wild beasts to tear each other in pieces, for their gratification at public festivals, and even human beings, slaves or criminals, were thrown into the arena to be slaughtered. Yet in the first years of Rome, her citizens were pure and simple in their manners, brave and upright in their characters, and when we compare them with the monsters who were her rulers during the decline of her power, we see the terrible effect of substituting passion for sentiment in the amusements of a people. No softening influences from the fine arts were shed upon the Romans. They could not conquer them though they despoiled Grecian temples to deck their own. They had no painters or sculptors

whose names were worth preserving. Their poets came not in the fresh, young life of the Republic, but with the enervation of exhausted passion. In architecture, they built after the model of their own granite-like characters—time-defying structures.

We may admire the iron firmness and indomitable energy of the old Romans, but it does not enlist our human sympathies so much as the more gentle, graceful character of the Greek, because it is not so human. Not alone passions and intellect have been bestowed upon man, but also feeling and imagination, a love for the beautiful, and a power of creating beauty. As verdure in our paths, as flowers by the wayside, these lighter fancies have been given us.

But let us look at the end. When Rome fell, all the horrors that cruelty, corruption and tyranny could contrive, were heaped upon its inhabitants. But when misfortune came to Greece the gentle ministrings of poetry and art did not desert her. Long after national glory had departed they lingered still. Oppression could not drive them from their first and last loved homes, and Greece enslaved was not degraded.

Our own country is forming its national character, and the amusements of the people must be a part of it. Every individual influence will weigh in the scale, which perhaps just trembles on either side, and the responsibility of each one should be felt. We may all do much to decide whether the passionate nature that finds its delight in the horse race, the pugilistic encounter, or the excitement of passion and tragedy in low theatres, shall prevail over the cultivating powers of literature and art. Not less does this responsibility rest upon the many, who engrossed with the cares of business, look indifferently on both sides, regarding all amusements as child's play, soon to be left for more serious things; but though left, its impress upon the character will remain while the individual life lasts, and even then it will not pass away, but stamp itself upon the national character.

The war which some would wage against all amusements, succeeds only against innocent pleasures, and leaves the field open for the degrading. But if it were possible they should destroy all, what would life be?

They may tell us "life is real, life is earnest," yet our lives must be so. Cares and responsibilities without our own efforts will make them so. Yet the way may seem long and we may sometimes grow weary: should we not rather rest in some fragrant shade, or on the banks of a pleasant stream, than by the hot and dusty roadside? If we will but keep the heart and taney fresh and green, we may find such pleasant resting-places all along life's pathway.

A MERITORIOUS ARTICLE.—We are tired of this idea of "puffing" humbug medicines that are constantly thrown into drug stores, and are merely an imposition upon community. But, when an article comes into the market that is really worthy of comment, we are happy to make public acknowledgment, trusting that some benefit may arise therefrom. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and we take pleasure in calling attention to it because we know it to be a good article, and a sure cure for that loathsome disease, Catarrh. It is sold by most Druggists, or may be obtained for Sixty Cents through the mail by addressing the proprietor as above.—Cleveland Herald.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Removing Warts.

Young persons are frequently very much annoyed by warts on the hands. Some years ago, one of my grand-daughters was sorely troubled with a great many very large and rough warts. Several remedies had been tried to remove them, without success. I had read, many years before, that a youth being on a visit to the English Embassy in Paris, the Minister's Lady had noticed his hands covered with warts: she directed a servant to take a bacon-rind and grease his hands well, and nail the rind to a tree facing sun-rise; and in a short time the warts disappeared. The youth mentioned became Prime Minister of England. If I am not mistaken, it was either Pitt or Peel. I tried the same treatment on my grand-daughter's hands. Not having any faith in the remedy, I thought nothing more of it for three months, and on examination every wart had disappeared. Some years after this occurrence, another grand-daughter had the like trouble with warts; the bacon-rind application was tried with the same success. This is very much like old wives' fables—there are some mysteries in this world that seem strange and unaccountable to our perception, which, nevertheless, may be true. J. S.

Florissant Valley, Mo.

Hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in Central Ky. The meat inspector at Cincinnati, lately condemned a lot of 200 hogs that arrived from Paris, Ky., because they were sick with cholera.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, a farmer in Jackson county, has twenty hogs, the average weight of which exceeds five hundred pounds gross. He has been offered fifty dollars a head, or one thousand dollars for twenty hogs.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

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The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions and prescribe for diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and other domestic animals. This new feature in the Agricultural Department of THE TRIBUNE we are sure will add much to its value. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of the country; and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been an authority upon the farm.—It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New York for half the money, and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume.—Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further gr.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE in almost every country.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we cannot give it a million weekly circulation.

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